## MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, in Robeson county, on Thursday, the 11th instant, by Rev. M. McNair, Mr. ANGUS McDIARMID to Mrs. MARGARET SHAW.

In Stockton, California, April 18th, 1871, at St. John's Episcopal Cherch, by Rev Elias Bird sall, Miss ANNA C. ASHE, daughter of Capt. B. J. Ashe, of North Carolica, to Mr. GEORGE TILGHMAN, formerly of Maryland.

## MODEL NEWSPAPER. The Carolina Messenger,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY. AT GOLD BORO, N. C.

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> Goldsboro', N. C. tate of orth Carolina,

New Hanover County, SUPERIOR COURT. Edwin Reid and Janey Reid, by their Guardian Edwin A. Keith,

James H. Brown and wife Josephine, et al. perior Court, at his office in the Court Bon-e in the city of Wilmington, on the 12th day of June. A D 18 1, to answer the complaint of the p sintiffs. If the defendants fail to appear at that time the plaintiffs will apply for the relief demanded in the complaint, together with the Given under my hand and seal

SEAL. ; this the 24th day of April, 1871. J O MANN,

Olerk Superior Court. A. EMPIE Att'y.

# EXCHANGE HOTEL,

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### SAMUEL Y. GREER. (Successor to Dialogue & Greer,)

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INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c. OFFICE AT JOHN C. HEYER'S STORE, would inform his friends and old customers that he has qualified as Inspector, and solicits WILMINGTON, N. C. their patronage.

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A void QUACKS. A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every mature decay, etc., having tried in vain every strong and the abstract, but that those that the mode of alteration was intended advertised remedy, has discovered a simple questioned in the abstract, but that the mode of alteration was intended fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau St., New York City.

ALL KINDS OF

HATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY

Edgecombe has contributed three more convicts to the Penitentiary. planing machine and moulding machine, the fixed law, that "no Convention of the

Winston. Fulp, Stokes county, was recently accidently destroyed by fire.

Congressional District of this State.

A Mr. F. P. Cavanah, of Leaksville, has invented a very ingenious machine for " throating " ax handles. Mountain Creek Postoffice, Catawba

county, has been re opened. Wilson Gabriel, Postmaster. William Mitchell, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Rutherfordton,

died on the 21st inst.

present. Eleven colored Republicans and two

whites, publish a card in the Carolina Spartan, withdrawing from the Radical

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

OPINION OF HON. B. F. MOORE.

Robert P. Waring, Esq.:

opinion upon the question, whether the people can have the rightful power to assemble in convention and alter their coustitution, unless such convention shall be called (according to the provisions in artigeneral assembly, and then "by the cou- age. currence of two thirds of all the members of each house ?"

My opinion upon the same point has been requested by many others of my fel-

Under such circumstances, and in view of a matter so deeply involving the great would be a default of duty should I with-

upon this subject result from an undeviating "recurrence" to the fundamental place all power in the people of the State, FAMILY PAPER, (now in its 7th volume,) and, as | subject only to those restraints put upon a vehicle of News, has always held the first that power by the constitution and laws of remove all cavil as to its meaning, by de- will whether they desire a convention .-

various and accurate, comprising the whole circle of current intelligence, siways rendered with such promptitude and spirit, that the paper has vested in and derived from the people;" obligation. For, I maintain, as a cardinal the means of giving it effect. that "all government, of right, originates principle in the broad self-government by In this light section 1 of article 13 was since the 4th of March, 1869, it has been The Messenger is fearless, trenchant, indomi- from the people, and is founded upon their universal suffrage, where each provision in viewed by the convention of 1835. If, as will only;" that "the people of the State the fixed law owes its original existence to argued by some, this section was intended thoroughly understood, to be odious and cratic principles, unsparing in its denuncistion have the inheren', sole, and exclusive right a majority, that every such provision must to deprive 80,000 voters of the privilege even intolerable to the people. Upon the following as Directors: Rev. J. Leighton recommend the following reply: of political abuses and corruption; and not confining its discussion to mere politics, it takes as wide range tenches upon a greatvariety of subjects, and affine to be a safe guide of public opinion on all topics which engage public attentions of a majority, that every such provision must to deprive 80,000 voters of the privilege issues of amnesty, of honesty in depend, for the continuation of its existence, upon the same will which created it, not consent, then the government is an opinion on all topics which engage public attentions and the following as Directors: Rev. J. Leighton of changing their constitution because of amnesty, of honesty in depend, for the continuation of its existence, upon the same will which created it, not consent, then the government is an opinion on all topics which engage public attentions. opinion on all topics which engage public attention. It gives conspicuous prominence to State news and market reports.

Canvasers Wanted in Every County.

Canvasers Wanted in Constitution and form of land grants oliganch, both in form and practice, end that will cannot be crushed or impaired in oliganchy, both in form and practice, end that will cannot be crushed or impaired in oliganchy, both in form and practice, end that will cannot be crushed or impaired in oliganchy, both in form and practice, end the first will samuely, the will of the present people; that oliganchy, both in form and practice, end that will cannot be crushed or impaired in oliganchy, both in form and civil service reform, of land grants oliganchy, both in form and practice, end that will cannot be crushed or impaired in oliganchy, both in form and practice, end that will cannot be crushed or impaired in oliganchy, both in form and practice, end that will cannot be crushed or impaired in oliganchy, both in form and practice, end that will cannot be crushed or impaired in oliganchy.

Samuel Sarah Rev. J. U. Lindsay, Jac. W. Bones, Esq., and S. E. Wilson, the first will samuelly the will of the present people; that oliganchy is an advantage of law, and consistent will be carried in purchased in the first will be an advantage of law, and consistent will be a constituted and civil service reform, of land grants oliganchy.

Canvasers wanted in the first will be

fundamental principles, in the fullest latievery device. by the creating will, to detude consistent with their reasonable couthrone the future will of the people, or upon their will enly;" that "they have struction, I shall proceed to apply them smother its existence, or command it into the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of mere politicians, the sycophants of the report of the standing Committee on For- commend these missionary labors as

which are made by the people in their pri government, under the pretence of protec. bold office; all-all of them are but beau mary calacity, while acting for themselves ting constitutions from changes by the tiful flower, strewn by the hand of the prejudices of their partisans. The war through unrestrained agents, and repre- popular will !!! enting the people as fully as the people The defendants in this case, viz: George T. could represent themselves were they per-The defendants in this case, viz: George 1.
S. Curties and wife Rebecca, James H Frown sonally present and acting. Such of this ture no express power to provide ways and and wife Josephice, and Napoleon Reid, are class of laws as are not subjected to repeal or modification by the general assembly constitute what is termed the constitution or fixed laws, that is, laws fixed until they are annulled or mod fied by a power as supreme as the power which made them, namely, the people themselves, acting in their primary capacity. 2 I'bose laws which are made by the people, through and in subordination to, the constitution or fixed laws; these constitute what are usually termed laws. They are repealable by the same authority which made them ; and it is out of the power of that authority to remove such laws beyond the reach of that authority, because the same power which makes a law can unmake it.

The constitution or fixed law, is a letter people to their agents-the members of the general assembly. By this letter they ly. Certainly, if in the absence of express are empowered and instructed in their li'e-present life. If I am asked what eason I have for this assertion, I answer in the language of section 3, of the Dec laration of Regats, "that the people of the State bave the inherent, sole, and exconstitution and form of government "-And I say, that though this constitution was made by a generation of people who existed when it was made, and that gencration has passed away and ano her succeeded, still the constitution has been neither abolished nor altered; therefore, the pre-umption exists, conclusively, that it is as much the will of the pre eut gen eration of the people as it was of that gen eration of people who made it Every rational mind assents to the correctness of this concusion. But how can this be rae, if a majority of the present people which a majority of the people of a past generation as embled and made? Is not the establishment of a constitution a po-Oargoes of Y-LLOW PINE LUMBER for- litical power, and is not all such power vested as fully in the present generalian as it was in the past? Is not the will of

the people as sacred now as it was a year To this it is answered, that this proposition is theoretically true, and cannot be people, who, in a generation bygone, as-serted these golden truths as the rights of man and gifts of God in order to protect the fixed law, which they then made, and these very rights and gifts from the rash these very rights and gifts from the rash hands of all future generations ci the people inserted in that very fixed law a pro- United States, they we'es grassly remiss TED AT THE vision, whereby were cut off and prohibin overlooking a colli-ion with the cousti right to alter and abolish their constitutheir sole, exclusive and inherent right of altering their constitution," and thus enjoy the benefit of these sacrel rights. A steam saw mill, sash and blind factory, They made it (says this answer) a part of have been recently put into operation in people shall be called by the General As- (3) (which was unknown to the constituthirds of all the members of each House The dwelling house of Mrs. Martha of the General Assembly." Therefore by Dorr, and others, civizens of Rhode of the General Assembly." Therefore Leland to change the form of government Four additional assistant Revenue As they are forbidden to exercise their inher-

consisting of 50 persons, shall allow them voting without any law passed for that the people—the privilege of altering the purpose. This mode was declared illegal law fixed by a bygone age of men. It is equally manifest, and is an undeniable sequence of this doctrine, that, if a convention should ever become as much pleased with its fixed laws, as was Lycurgus with the institutions framed by him for Sparta, such convention would absolutely prohibit all changes in their self es-The Penitentiary is chock full and no teemed work.\* Perhaps, to diminish the more convicts will be received there at force of the absurd conflict with the provide that no convention should be called unless nine tenths of all the members of the constitution "in pursu- line tenths of all the members of law and consistently with the coneach house should concur. Or, if the question were left to a vote of the people, they stitution of the United States." of honest republicans who want peace and reform."

| Conservative ranks of his support of the power of the puts many fives in pent. In this case it postnet shocks of an earthquake were has acceding to this request the effect the treaty of Washington will have upon the fisheries. The reform. The registered voters should assent thereto. Registered voters should assent the registered voters at present."

to alter their constitution.

I have received yours requesting my and s which may continually spring up in new States with small populations, forming their first constitutions with such restraints imposed on the will of a majority of the people; and equally grievous even cle XIII of the state constitution) by the be such restraints in the progresses of the whenever eighty members of a house of

political rights of the people, I feel that it doubt, that the privilege of the people to | tives of the people would exhibit, it would The conclusions which I have formed tion. I do not intend to assert that this teaches us that it should be called at once new issues necessarily born of to-day, and section of that article is inoperative. I by the people's representatives. shall turn to its consideration presently .-

the United States."

Acknowledging the existence of these fundamental principles, in the fullest latiin solving the question under considera- silence, is a fraud on the inherent right of regulating the government;" "of altering party, the parasites clinging to and derivthe people to have their will, and to live and abolishing their constitution and form All laws, made for the government of under a government of their will. To of government;" that "all elections ought the people of the State, are properly divi- hold otherwise, is to maintain that the peo- to be free;" that "no property qualificaded into two great clastes: 1. Those ple may be defrauded of the right of self-

It has been suggested that the Convention of 1868 has conferred on the Legislameans for a-certaining the will of the people to have a convention. If that be so still if the people have an inherent right to a privilege, guaranteed by the constitution, there must be some mode of imparting practical life to that privilege and securing it; fruits. In every code of laws, where a right is proclaimed and no special remedy is provided, one is allowed their repre entatives acting for them under, by implication, and that one is selected which is most adaptable to secure the privilege. Every person concedes that the General Assembly is the fittest, and, indeed, the only fit instrument for that purpose. In all cases of similar defects (if defects they may be called in the constitutions of the States) the duty of making provision to ascertain the popular will has been assumed by that branch of naboth of authority and command from the tional power without question in this State of its authorfly in such cases until recent-

provision, there be any authority for such addressing itself to the agents appointed purpose, none can be so appropriate as by and under its provisions; and, under the theory of our state government, is at all times provide the provide the manner of the Legislature, to all times proclaiming the will of the people not the neonly who made it people-not the people only who made it State as well by the Legislature of 1834, years or ages bygone, but the ex sting as by the convention which assembled in present people. It is this fundamental 1835, and formed what is now article 13 of principle which it spir s the fixed law with the present constitution. I need no higher authority for the ex-stence of such power, as it stood undisputed and unquestioned by such jurists as Judges Daniel, Toomer and Seawell, than the openly declared opinion, in their presence, of William closive right to alter and abolish their Gaston. In the case of Luther vs. Borden, 7 How. 1, the power is conceded to the Legislature by the Bar and the Court. But it is my opinion that the existence of such legislative power in this State may well be asserted under section 3 of the Declaration of Rights a part of the coustitution itself. This section, after declaring that the people of the State have an inherent right to alter their constitution and form of government, expressly provides that "such right should be exercised in pursuance of law and consistently with the constitution of the Uni ed States.'

"In pursuance of law." What law ?cannot assemble and alter a constitution Why, such law as might be provided for that purpose by the legislative authority. If the framers had intended to limit the power of altering it to the specific mode prescribed in article 13 of that instrument he form of expression in section 3 of the Declaration of Rights would manifestly have been "in pursuance of the coust ti tion of the ctate, and consistently with the constitution of the United States."-The use of the term law squores the idea framers were so careful in guarding agains a collision with the constitution of the that instrument as the only guide in any proposed change of i s provisions.

Doubtless, the framers of this section sembly unless by the concurrence of two lion before 1868,) tal in mind the cele-(concludes this answer) it is clear that the Island, to change the form of government voice of the people is forever hushed, and in that State, without any law passed for sessors have been appointed in the 5th ent right unless eighty members of one through the instrumentality of mere gath House, consisting of 120 persons, and erings of the people, whether quantied thirty-four members of the other House voters or not, assembled at their call, and an usurpation of power by the courts both of the State and the United States. After of Rhode Island, in obedience to the voice of a decided popular will, passed a law providing a mode for the people to call a convention. And "in pursuance of law" they did call a convention, which reform-

those who maintain that no convention to the proposed changes of the constitu-CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE CONVEN. can be called otherwise than by the mode | tion; but the question has been asked, Of specified in article 13 of the constitution. | what use then is section 1 of article 13? All such provisions are alike in principle, The same question was presented in the though different in words; and are equally | convention of 1835, and was arswered by at variance with the great political truth Mr. Gaston, in substance, That the au lutions proposed by Mr. Vallandigham in PRESBYTERIAN. that the people possess the inherent right | thority conferred in that section was not | the Democratic Convention of Montgom intended to limit the power of the people to I can see no end to the intolerable griev- call a convention, by their voles in pursuance of law passed for that purpose, but to

vention whenever two thirds of all the following report of Mr. Vallandigham's members of each house should concur so to do. It was then de-med true, and we to condensely populated States, must may assume it to be true at all times, that with interest. one hundred and twenty, and thirty four landigham said: With all proper respect for the opinions members of a house of fifty, all elected of those who may differ from mine, I am upon the basis of numbers and fresh from constrained to say, that the aboundities in- the people, shall concur in voting for a volved in such a construction with the guarantees of a government according to the popular will, so often repeated in the With the overwhelming proof of this will constitution, ferbid me to entertain a which such majorities of the representaexercise their inherent right of self-gov- be, manifestly, a superfleus and pecdless enment remains unaffected by the first | work to ask of the people whether they section of article 13 of the State Constitu- | wanted a convention. Common secre

The manifest difference between the two "principles" of our government, which shall turn to its consideration presently.—
But I freely declare it as my opinion, delace all power in the people of the State, obserately and much considered, that even determine for themselses, as they have a sizely remained eitent or confined itself to if that article had been so worded as to right to do even in doubtful cases, their wisely remained silent or confined itself to claring in express words, that "the people In the latter case that will is presumed to having fulfilled its original mission, was Under the present form of our Etale should not assemble in convention other. have be a fully determined by the election rapidly falling into decay. Moderation,

artful demagogue, over the tomb of popu-

Although it be true, in contemplation of the constitution, that the members of each house are presumed to represent the views of their constituents, it would be unwise to conclude, therefore, that whenever a election of General Grant. bare majority of the representatives may desire a convention, the peop e desire one also, and call it without consulting them : because experience has often taught us tor, the confidential adviser and main supthat a majority of party representatives port of the President, himself a consummay be elected by a minority of the whole number of voters. Hence it would be unwise to allow a mere majority of the members of a legislature—or even concurrent fomenter of this new crusade; but I say to year. mere majorities of both houses-to call a him, and, and to all behind him, that the convention; but, certainly the spirit of the present constitution forbids all idea that any grievance can result from the dictate issues for the Democratic party, or tribute to this cause the sum of fifty cents people's being allowed to vote whether to ignore these which the revolving years for each communicant. they desire a convention. For, if the representatives should, at any time, be remiss necessarily bring forth. That which since all our sabbath schools in this great work in preparing the means in exercising this right, the people are invited to common together to consule for their common good, to instruct their representatives and affairs of men to be taken at flood, has apply to the legislature for redress of griev- now, in my deliberate judgment, reached which has fallen into neglect in so many apply to the registrature for recrease of griev-ances;" and we are, moreover, assured us, when the Democratic party of to day, of our Churches, be revived as the most that to aid the people in this, elections laying aside every weight and shaking from fit and effectual way of imparting missionshould be often held." Conventions and it the dead body of the past, yet adhering ary intelligence to the people, interesting thorized by law, and instructed by the law. tic changes in the constitution, have a no- ground of the present and defy its ene- cation, the blessing of God upon our Mistable and recognized precedent in this mies to battle upon the living issues of the sionaries, and all our efforts to promote state. It was wrong to suppose that any hour. It is the purpose of these reso- His glory. true lover of liberty will depart from such lutions to establish the Democratic instructions and seek to make any fixed party of Montgomery county openly law without the full popular sanction. Mr. Gaston, in the convention of 1835, expresses my views in the following language:

"According to the theory of our government, all political power was derived from the people, and when they choose to make a grant of power, that they might make a it all or in part. The Legislature by the act proposed to the people a convention with powers, restric ious and limitations set forth in the ac . It was as it came from the Legislature, no more than a propost tion or recommendation. It must originate somewhere; with nobody could it in that which represented the people for movement meets their hearty concurrence. but a self-constituel body.

didly endorse the provision in our consti- to advance or to hinder any member of the todou, that the right to change the con. Democratic party, and nothing except the stitution 'should be exercised in pursus earness and fixed purpose to promote the ance of law;" and as the legislative power | welfare of the whole party, and with it of s verted in the general a sembly, that the whole country. body alone has the unquestioned power to make a law whereby the people may exercise their "inherent, sole, and exclusive

> I am, respectfully, yours, B. F. MOORE.

\* yourgus, tuler of -parts, charmed with the ment became desirous to make it immertal and Maryland for more than half a century. — 1867, 14; in 1868, 43, in 1869, 79; in 1870, denies that of his child, who, grown to beint and greatiess of his rollical establish dailyer it dawn to the latest times. For this purof all the officers and citizens, that they would his district in Maryland for the term endnot aber, but wond abid; by the existing establishment till be should return from Delpti, who is been been till be should return from Delpti, who is the was then going, with the secret purpose of never returning. He never returned, but the citizens disregarded the unjust imposition of their right. He was descended by Rule of Virginia, through the citizens disregarded the unjust imposition of their right. He was descended by Rule of Virginia, through the citizens disregarded the unjust imposition of their right. not aber, but won'd abid; by the existing establing March, 1825, and served as Senator

The Dangers from Steam Boilers The bursting of the boiler of the Alpha steam-fire engine yesterday morning. and the sad calamity that overtook Mr. Wenver, has once more aroused the people of the city to a sense of the danger to which this revolutionary plan for altering the they are constantly exposed by the use of constitution was defeated, the legislature steam boilers. They are a necessity to civilization, without which the great industries of the age cannot be prosecuted; but a certain per centage of risk appears to inevitably attend their use, against which no ordinary pradence can provide. The whole theory of boiler explosions appears ed their constitution to suit the popular ance of law and consistently with the con- handled with the greatest care. Every time they are put in action a great crowd In my judgment I might here rest the gathers around them, and an explosion THE OHIO DEMOCRACY,

Speech of Hon, C. L. Vallandigham, A full and accurate synopsis of the resc-

ers county, Ohio, on Thursday last, and unanimously adopted by that body, was allow the Legis'ature, too. to call a con- given by us in yesterday's Journal. The speech, upon the occasion, will be read

In reporting the resolutions, Mr. Val-

These resolutions, Mr. President, sufficiently explain themselves. The princicism we both expect and condemn. For more than two years pat the bitter and bloody passions of war have been gradually but steadily and surely dying out. Continual and irreconcilable dissent upon the even bitter personal discord among men of the Republican party who had stood ing nurture solely from Executive favor, were called into council. The Bourbons of the present hour, the men who forget more appeal to the expiring passions and form, with all its legislative and executive | the duties entrusted to it. machinery and all its political appliances, must be revived in every State to secure, first, the renomination, and next the re-The belligerent pronunciamento went

forth, the bloody blast of the war bugle was again sounded. A distinguished Senamate partisan leader, but powerful in proportion to the unskillfulness and cowardice of his foes, was put forth as the chief they can be permitted to provoke or to to it that every Church be urged to conand squarely upon this firm and impregnable basis. Tacitly and in fact we have stood upon it for the past two years, and victory has steadily been ours. Confident I am that we shall meet a prompt and very cordial response from our brethren elsewhere as d everywhere in this and other Woodrow, with Rev. Dr. George Howe, J plenary or a restricted grant, might give Scates. Personally, I care not for denun- B. Adger, Joseph R. Wilson, A. W. Milciutions or unjust criticis us from any ler. J. L. Giraideau, Donald McQueen, J. quarter. Upon fullest de iberations and ample coursel with wise and brave men of the party, I take the responsibility with pride and pleature. I add, too, that as these resolutions are the fruit of the joint labors and counsels of the gentlemen ashave originated with so much propriety as sociated with me here at home, so also this legislative purposes. The proposition hav- It is not a new departure, but a returning been sanctioned, it became an act of the restoration of the Democratic party the people; but it has been sanctioned once more to the arcient platform of propreci ely as it was proposed. Such a cou- gress and reform, establishing the great vention as is propose i in the set of assem. fact that that party, like everything else in bly, and no other, has been called; and nature intended to endure, is capable of therefore, that cet, so sauctioned, must be adapting itself to the perpetual growth and regarded as our power of attorney, I we change which belong alike to the political iras send the limits or refuse obedience and physical world, and retain yet intact to the conditions therein provided, we are the original principles and laws of its benot the convention called by the people, ing. Moreover as to the movement here we all bear witness that in it there is noth-In c ne usion, I desire to say, that I cor- ing of a merely personal character, either

Death of One of the Maryland Lees,

ick county, Maryland, died in New York | dents under our care are 121. Increase in on the 17th instant, aged eighty-three collections, \$1,502; in number of students, years. Mr. Lee was the son of Thomas 13. Thus we can again report progress in have in their keeping Ruloff's written and much respected in public and social life in the war: In 1866 we had I candidate; in hinted, admits the murder of his wife, but He was a representative in Congress from | 108; in 1871, 121. tion. No same man ever questioned their right his grand on, Phillip Lee, who came to dell, delegates from the Old School Synod as, up to his latest moment, the murderer Maryland, and was a member of the Proprietors' Council in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The deceased, Mr. John Lee, was born in the year 1788.

One Hundred and Ninety-Five Reasons

for Reforming the Tariff As one scandal of our oppressive tariff we present below a list of one hundred and ninety five articles on which a revenue of \$140,040, 92 was collected in 1870. If these articles were put on the free list, at

From the Memphis Presbyteriau THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL AS-SEMBLY.

The hour of meeting, 9 o'clock, A. M.

Hour of adjournment, 2 P. M.

PROCEEDINGS.

FOURTH DAY. Monday Morning, May 22.

The Assembly met at 9 o'clock, A report from the standing committee on Theological Seminaries was received and adopted-and the installation of Rev. these new issues. The Republican party, Dr. J. R. Wilson, as professor of Pastoral and Evangelical Theology in Columbia of it. Theological Seminary, was made the order for to-morrow night at 8 o'clock.

That for the ensuing term Henry Muller, Esq., of Columbia, be appointed Treasurer of the above Seminary, and the supplies. Your committee respectfully

eign Missions, which was accepted. Committee, that of the Treasurer, and the minutes of the regular meetings, and recommend their approval as clearly evinccries of the past, of civil war, in fact could | ing the great diligence, fidelity and energy not again be inaugurated. Civil war in of the committee in the discharge of all They would also recommend the adop-

tion of the following resolutions: I. That we gratefully acknowledge the goodness of God in the prosperity and Carolina, leave is asked to withdraw said success with which he has crowned the complaint. Adopted, labors of our missionaries during the past | Closed with prayer by Rev. Edward 2. That the Providence of God seems

the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to sustain and carry forward our Foreign Missionary operations during the ensuing 3. That in order to accomplish this it be hour has now come when neither he nor enjoined upon all our Presbyteries to see

and changing condition of the country | 4. That diligent efforts be made by our as the most effectual means of training them for God and future usefulness. 5. That the monthly concert of prayers to its ancient principles, can and must at | their sympathies, collecting their offering, one bound place itself upon the vantage and securing by united prayer and suppli-

> 6. That the Missionary be recommended to all our ministers and Churches as containing the latest and best missionary intelligence to be bad.

7. That the following persons be appointed as the executive committee of Foreign Mission for the ensuing year. viz: Rev. J. L. Wilson, Rev. Prof. Jus. A. Euslow and J. A. Ausley. The report of the Committee on Syste-

mati · Benevolence is as follows: Your Committee on Systematic Benevoleuce beg leave to present the following as their report in part:

We have had under con ultation the memorial on Systema io Benevolence from the East Hanover Pre-bytery, and moved by the fact, presented in said memorial, and the sugg-stions and prayers of your memoriali-ts we earnestly recommend to the assembly that a sp. ciel pastoral letter, on the great and important subject of systematic benevolence, embodying the points in said memorial, be addressed from the Assembly to the Synods, Presby teries and Churches under our care; and that our Presbyteries be enjoined to re quire their pastors and missionaries to read said pastoral letter to their respective congregations. Adopt d.

The following facts, among others, were presented by the Committee on Educa-

The receipts during the past year have been \$18,871; balance on hand at the commencement of the year \$177-making in John Lee, Esq., of Needwood, Freder- all \$19,048. The whole number of stu-

Our contributions have also steadily in-

Assembly

the Committee on Bills and Overtures tify his ways to men in the future. - N. Y. would re-pectfully report to the Assembly Tribune. Overture No. 1, from the Presbytery of the "Examination Rule" of the Assembly | On plantations about five miles from the Your committee recommend the follow-

ing answer in the words of the Assembly of 1849: "That inasmuch as the General "short route to the sea." We pointed to Presbyteries the performance of any dury least one hundred and fifty officials might | which they are confessedly competent to called in question, even by the respected The Man chusette House of Delegates

character can, under ANY CIRCUMPTANCES, be Report adopted, but not unanimously: The Committee of Bills and Overtures would respectfully report overture No. 2. from four ministers and eighteen ruling elders within the bounds of Wilmington Presbytery, praying the Assembly to take the constitutional steps to smend the Book of Government, chapter 9, section

4, in such mode that each of two or more

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every

Special Notices will be charged \$2 00 per square

All Obituaries and private publications of every

No advertisement reflecting upon private

character are charged as advertisements.

for each and every insertion.

Churches, united under one pastor, shall have representation by a ruling elder at the same time, in Presbytery or Synod. The committee recommend the following answer : That the Assembly of 1868 did duly propose such an amendment to the Presbyteries, of which only nine made Rev. W. S. Plumer, D. D., Moderator, any responses, that the Assembly of 1869 Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D. Stated did thereupon urgently request of the Presbyteries a decision concerning the Rev. Wm. Brown, D. D., Permanent amendment, and yet, in 1870, returns were obtained from only twenty five . (See minutes, p. 53) This Assembly therefore presuming that a majority of the Presbyteries are not in favor of the amend-

ment declines, at this time, to renew proposals to them. Mr. John McLaurin explained that his Presbytery never knew that such overture bad ever been sent down for their action, and that he felt that he had a right to complain of somebody or something.— Here was one evil. His Presbytery seked for its correction. He is told that an amendment for is correction has been overtured to them, yet he had never heard

The report was adopted. Overture No. 3, from the Nashville Presbytery, praying the Assembly to ordain a general rule requiring all Licentiates to spend two years in missionary labor before becoming settled pastors or

Esq.

Rev. Dr. J. S. Wilson made a partial report of the Committee on Foreign Corresbytery having jurisdiction of the case, "if they think it expedient to present the call Rev. J. T. Hendrick, D. D., presented a to him." While this Assembly highly The Committee on Foreign Mission beg probationers, of spreading the gospel, it leave to say: That they have carefully does not deem itself competent to take examined the reports of the Executive away the above right from the Churches. nor the discretion of the Presbyteries.

Rev. A. W. Miller, D. D., offered the following resolution: By conference among the North Carolina delegation there is a prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of the matter now before the Assembly in the form of a complaint of the Presbytery of Mecklenburg, of the action of the Synod of North

Lane, Missionary to Brazil. DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE OBGANIZATION already to demand of us an effort to raise EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES. CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BRAGG, THOMAS, Raleigh, Chairman. Merrimon, A. S., | Busbee, C. M.,

Bledsoe, M. A. Latchford, J. J., DeCarteret, J. Q., Battle, R. H., Moore, J. H., DISTRICT COMMITTEES: FIRST DISTRICT. CARTER, D. M., Washington, Chairman. Ransom, M. W., Jackson, Winston, D. C., Windsor,

Eure, M. L., Gatesville,

Moore, J. E., Williamston, Shaw, W. B., Curritack C. H. SECOND DISTRICT. KENAN, THOS. S., Wilson, Chairman. Hughes, John, Newbern, Morrisey, W. G., Goldsboro' O'Hagan, Chas. J., Greenville. Jeffroy, A. W., Beaufort, Nixon, B. W., Jacksonville, Wooten, J. F., Kinston.

THIRD DISTRICT.

ENGELHARD, J. A., Wilmington, Chair-Fuller, T. C., Fayetteville, McKoy, A. A. Clinton, Wall, H. C., Rockingham, Norment, A. B., Lumberton, Molver, J. D., Carthage,

Ellis, J. W., White ville,

FOURTH DISTRICT. PLUMMER, E. H. Warrenton, Chairman. Amis, J. S., Oxford, York, h. W., Morrisville, Cooke, C. M., Louisburg. Leach, J. T., Leachburg, Drake, J. A., Hilliards on, Strudwick, F. N., Hillsboro'.

EIFTH DI TRICT. MOREHEAD, Jas. T., Greensboro', Chair-

Robine, M. S., Asheboro', Scales, A. M., Wentworth, Hill, Jost F., Wilson's Store, Robbins, Frank C., Lexington, Kerr, John, Yanceyville, Jordan, Henry T., Roxboro'. SIXTH DISTRICT. BROWN, J. E., Charlotte, Chairman, Armfield, R. F., Staterville,

Schenck. David, Lincolnton,

Cowles, W. H. H., Wilkesboro',

McNeill, Dr. G. C., Catawba Station, Henderson, Jno. 8., Satisbury, Dobson, Joseph. Yadkınville. SEVENTH DISTRICT. AVERY, A. C., Morganton, Chairman, Cocke, A. M., Ash ville, Love, J. R. Jr., Webster. Neill, Q. F., Jefferson, Godger, Jas. M., Burnsville, Durham, Plato, Shelby,

Gash, L. S., Hendersonville. Rulof's counsel and printer profess to Sim Lee, Governor of Maryland during the cause of our work, which has been verbal confession and admission of murthe Revolution. He was well known and continually advancing since the close of der. This confession, it is [mesgerly womanhood, lives in some neighboring city. These are not all the mysteries creased. We raised in the years 1866. \$214; s lved in this tardily announced docuin his book, which he relied upon to jus-

> On Saturday, 20th instant, Augusta, Ga., Augusta, praying the Assembly to rescind was visited by a distinct earthquake shock.

city the shake was quite bard. The current at Bonnet Carre crevasse.

Assembly must have power to enjoin upon this as a postible consequence at the time. The President nominated to the Senate be discharged from the custom-house who do by the provisions of the Cors itution, on Tuesday John W. Douglass, of Pennnow receive an average salary of \$1,800 and in requiring which no right is violated, sylvania now Deputy Commissioner of Inper annum, thus giving the country a and nothing constrained, but the discre-

Distinct shocks of an earthquake were memorialists themselves, therefore the has an optical an order of inquiry regarding